VOL. LVIII.—NO. 63.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.—THIRTY PAGES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE TORIES OBSERVE WITH GRIEF THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

They See a Coneral Election in Prospect and the Tide Turning Against Them-Balfour Hurrying Up the Promised Relief Works in Ireland-Stantey's Quarret with the Leaders of His Rear Column Makes a Great Stir-Minister Lincoln on His Way Home-Every Seat in a Theatre Booked for Six Weeks Ahead -Fears of Trouble with the Bockers-The Crisis on the Stock Exchange.

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LONDON, Nov. 1 .- The lesson taught by the great Home Rule victory at Eccles has evidently been taken to heart both by the Tories and the Liberal Unionists. The former have become more cautious in their public utterances, and the despondency of the latter is fast degenerating into despair. Lord Hartington, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, ex pressed the opinion that unless the Unionists put more vigor into their work their cause will be lost at the next general election, and the value of this admission may be estimated by undeniable fact that at Eccles. as at every previous bye-election, the their Mugwump allies did labor with the energy of desperation. Hartington is apparently becoming restive in the Tory harness. Perhaps he has been struck by the personal applicability of Lord Beaconsfield's remark quoted in the Liberal press about the Whigs playing the Tory game. At any rate he has practically called upon the Government to bring in a local Government bill for Ireland at the next session, a measure which was promised in 1886 as a Tory-Unionist alternative for Home Itule and coercion But the Government is solemnly pledged to settle the Irish land question first, and only this afternoon in Dublin Balfour renewed the pledge to a deputation of landowners.

The Government is in a tight place. Both measures cannot possibly be passed in one session, and a decision will soon have to be taken as to which one shall be dropped. The Irish landowners are so used to being kicked and have so few friends that it is not improbable they may be sacrificed at the eleventh heur in order to appease Unionist discontent. Another Unionist leader, Mr. Courtney, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, has been kicking over the traces. His view is that the land bill should be passed first, and that a modified form of Home Rule should follow the settlement of the Agrarian question. Courtney, however, is a professional politician. whose utterances just now are interesting chiefly because they indicate what carpet bag-gers think of the political prospects. He clearly sees that the days of the Government are numbered, and is hard at work getting his sails into proper trim for a change in the wind. He has been smong his constituents in Co.nwall this week bewailing the Tipperary prosecution and hinting at full penitence for his political sins; but the sturdy Cornishmen have declined to absolve him, and last night, after listening to a long speech in which Courtney sought to explain and defend his conduct, they passed a vote of want of confidence in the Right Honorable renegade. Unfortunately the vote has no legal effect, and Courtney will retain his seat until a general election. He is no more likely to resign voluntarily than Mr. De Lisle, Tory member for Leicestershire, who, within the ors in five different districts in his constituency, in each of which a resolution of condence in him was rejected and an amend ment carried calling upon him to resign, and expressing "disgust and abhorrence at the Ireland and her patriot sons and daughters."

What the Tories think of their prospects already approaching Lord Randolph Churchill with a view to offering him the leadership of the party when it becomes the opposition, and that Bir William Marriott, Member of the Goverament, has publicly asked why it should appealing to the country.

Mr. Balfour has returned to Dublin, after his lightning tour in the west of Ireland, impressed with the urgent necessity of hurrying on the promised relief works. He did not go near some of the most distressed districts, but he saw enough to convince him that enormous responsibility rests upon him to avert, if not the famine whose exist. ence he refuses to admit, at least widespread suffering. After the first two days finding that the poor people were peaceful peasants instead of murderous moonlighters. Mr. Balfour left his police officers be hind him, and went about unprotected save for a couple of constables in plain clothes, who had hard work to keep him in sight. Now that he is back in Dublin the Tory newspapers are praising his anexampled bravery, and are seeking to make political capital out of the courteous behavior of the people, on the assumption apparently that because he was not shot at or pelted with offal the Connemara farmers have abjured Home Rule. The suggestion first appeared in all its impudent nakedness the to Dublin, and the townspeople promptly responded to it by assembling at the railway station and cheering justily and continuously or O'Brien, Dillon, and Morley until the train steamed away.

Work on the relief railways has not yet commenced, but a cargo of rails was landed at Dublin yesterday.

Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, who is to be married on the 19th inst. to Princess Victoria brother-in-law, the Emperor, a year's leave of absence from the army for his wedding tour. He proposes to go round the world with his via India, Japan, San Francisco, and New York. The German Empress Augusta is in an interesting condition, but hopes to attend the wedding before the advent of the little daughter upon which mother and father have set their hearts. Empress Frederick is negotlating for the purchase of the old castle of Kronberg, in the Taunus Mountains, famous as the seat of Hartmuth von Kronberg, the friend of Luther, in order to present it to the

young couple as a summer residence. than a year ago a dozen Dutch doctors and a couple of German spec-islists assembled around the begiste of old King William of Holland and declared t the august sufferer was in a moribund condition physically and mentally and incapable of transacting affairs of State. A regency was therefore appointed, and the Duke of Nas sau. who will succeed the King as Grand of Luxembourg, took possession of his duchy as regent. King William, however, inconsiderately recovered, made things very unpleasant all round, relieved the re sents of their functions, and sent the Duke of Nassau precipitately home amid the loud laughter of all Europe. A crisis has arisen again, however. King William still declines to die, but he has become insane beyond all reasonable doubt, and the regency has been reapnted. The Duke of Nassau, uncertain whether the matter is to turn out a tragedy or a farce, has not hurried to Luxembourg with the indecent haste displayed upon the last oceasien but it is understood that he is packing

grandson on his mother's side of mad Paul port is absolutely untrue. Scovel says his re-Lot Bussia, whose father also was subject to

cousin is Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is a raving maniae, watched night and day.

The storm foreshadowed in these despatches over the head of Mr. Stanley, who, to do him justice, has had the chief share in bringing it on. The book just issued by the brother of Major Bartielot has been followed by an outbreak of accusations and counter accusations all the way from Berlin to Boston. The personal aspects of this uproar will be abundantly considered. Already in all the clubs at the West End the very grave nature of the charges made by Stanley against the memory of the Major, and the uncertain, not to say contradictory, manner in which he has repeated these charges on different occasions, create the feeling that the probable outcome of the business will be serious. An officer of high rank in the British army said to me yesterday:

"Stanley was very inconsiderate in taking up the Barttelet book as he did. He ought to him a note informing him that his have reflected that many other interests be-

The attitude of Mr. Troup and others connected with the rear column makes it plain that if the controversy goes on in America it will eventually resolve itself into a discussion of the character and whole career of Mr. Stanley. He has made it so apparent that he regards the failure of the rear column as the result of incapacity or something worse on the part of the officers concerned, including Major Barttelot, that it is impossible the contest should not become sharply and disagreeably personal. Already I understand, several newspapers in London have received, but declined to publish a communication impugning the right of Mr. Stanley. In view of his own career, to bring forward imputations affecting the honor and truthfulness of so many other men. This is to be regretted, but it could hardly be avoided.

The position of the Barttelot family in the matter excites great sympathy. While it would seem to be possible in view of the statements not only of Mr. Stanley but of Mr. Troup, that Major Barttelot was a man of quick temper and of more trascibility than suited the leader of such a force in such a country, no one who knew him here questions his truthfulness or his soldierly honor. He comes of a military family. His father, Sir Walter Barttelot, M. P., served in the army. and his grandfather was in the Peninsular war under Weilington. His brother, the editor of the book just published, is also a Major in the army. To all attempts to interview him on the subject of Mr. Stanley and his brother Major Barttelot steadily replies that he and others of the family have now only one wish, which is that Mr. Stanley would plainly say once for all what the imputations are he puts upon their dead son and brother.

The obvious inconsistency between Mr. Stanley's statement of last month in London, and his statement of Wednesday made on embarking for America, makes it important that he should meet this challenge and explain freely his statements; above all, that one in which he insists upon describing the death of Major Barttelot not as murder, but as an act of killing. The implication here plainly is that Major Barttelot was killed while performing or attempting to perform some unlawful or im-The Barttelot family possess the record of

the court by which the assassin of Major Barttelot was tried and found guilty. This they desire to publish, and they desire, also, the publication of past week, has addressed five meetings of Stanley's possession. Mr. Troup, it is true. impugns the motives of Mr. Stanley in revising such of these reports as have already anpeared; but clearly the best way of putting a stop to all criticism and controversy will be for Mr. Stanley, without delay, to make known present Tory Government and its coercion of to the whole world all particulars, whether Ireland and her patriot sons and daughters." fit or unfit for publication, as he says, connected with the history of the rear column. is clearly shown by the fact that they are I If this be not done, and done promptly, all the symptoms show that the business may in one form or another be got before the Engdeal of light, not wholly unexpected perhaps by the initiated, but certain to startle the gencommit suicide by dissolving Parliament, and eral public, must inevitably be thrown upon the motives, origin, and issue of these remarkable explorations and expeditions the Dark Continent.

Stanley was accompanied by other distinguished people on the Teutonic. His own party consisted of his wife and her mother. Hamilton Aide, who, it is surmised, will act as historian of the tour, and A. J. Mounteney-Jephson, one of his favorita lieutenants, whose book, "Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator," was issued to-day. Stanley travels with a courier and a valet, and Aide is also accompanied by a valet, while Mrs' Stanley and Mrs. Tennant share one maid between them. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., is also on Ithe Teutonic, but he says that he is not one of the Stanley party. Others on the same steamer are Mrs. L. Z. Letter of Chicago, with her two daughters, fresh from social conquests in Europe; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, with four youthful Sloanes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Gen. J. H.

Wilson and his two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., and the Hon, J. W. Mansfield On the City of New York, which is racing across the ocean with the Teutonic. are Minister Lincoln and Private Secretary Islam, and also Mrs. John C. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun had also taken passage on the City of New York, but business detained him at the last moment. In this crisis the Hon. Thomas Porterhouse Ochlitree escorted Mrs. Cathoun to Liverpool, presented her to Minister Lincoln, and placed her under his charge for the voyage, Mr. Ochiltree sees in an introduction of the wife of the grandson of the great John C. Calhoun to the of Prussia has obtained from his prospective | son of the greater Abraham Lincoln by a statesman from Texas a significant illustration of the restored relations between the North and South. Henry White, who will conduct the affairs of the Legation during Mr. Lincoln's absence, met the Minister at Liverpool, having just arrived by the Alaska which was twenty-four hours late, and the two had two hours' conversation before the depar-

> Mr. Conrad de Ceder Cautz. Chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway and the new Chief Justice of Samos, accompanied by Lieut. Ulfspace of the Swedish army, Marshal of the Court, is passing through London on his way to assume his post. He called yesterday on the Marquis of Salisbury and the German Ambassador, and to-day on Mr. Henry White, United States Charge d'Affaires. leave for New York during the next week, and will call on the President United States and on Mr. Blaine at Washington. This is the gentleman who, under sections 1 and 2 of article 3 of the recent treaty concluded between the British, American, and German governments for the neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands, was appointed by the King

of Sweden and Norway. The retirement of Edward Scovel, the American tenor, from the east of "La Cigale" for five days last week, and his subsequent return to the stage of the Lyric Theatre, has caused considerable gossip, owing to the wonderful success of the piece as well as to his prominence as a singer. One of the rumors as to the cause of his retirement that was published in several theatrical new-papers was that he had had a quarrel with Geraldine Ulmar, the star "In Cirale." Seesel and Miss Ulm releth King William's madness is hereditary. He is informed THE SUN correspondent that this re-

tirement from the cast was due to an attempt

play a game of bluff. Scovel, under his contract with Sedger, is to receive 70 guiness per week for ten months and ten per cent, of the some time ago seems to be drawing down fast profits of the performance, an unprecedented over the head of Mr. Stanley, who, to do him salary in the annals of light opera, since, owing to the great success of " In Cigale." the total amounts to something like \$1.000 per week. The idea of engaging an artist of Scovel's calibre was that in the event of the operetts not proving a success, a song might be interpolated to save the piece as "Queen of My Heart" saved the opera of When Bedger found, however, that "La Cigale" was an assured success, and that Scovel was no longer an essential factor, the size of that artist's salary caused bitterness to rankle in the manager's mind. On the ground, therefore, that Scovel was drunk at one performance he requested him to return his contract and send in his resignation, and when the tenor laughed at the idea Sedger wrote services were no longer required. Accordsides his own are concerned in any serious ingly Scovel left the theaire, but took quarrelover the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition and its adventures." Ingly Scovel left the theaire, but took his contract with him, and for five and its adventures." ing full well that under his contract his 70 guineas per week and ten per cent, of the profits were due him, just the same as if he sang. Sedger found this out upon consulting a solicitor, and the result was an apology to scovel and a request that he resume his part. The idea that Scovel was drunk is absurd, as all the company admit, and arese out of his remark to Sedger one evening on returning from dinner that he feared he had eaten and drunk too much to sing well that night. He says that during his five days' absence from the Lyric Theatre he received two offers, one to play Lohengrin and Faust in the Italian opera,

> produced at D'Oyly Carte's new theatre. "In Cigale" is one of the greatest successes ver known in light opera, as may be gathered from the circumstance that the entire theatre is booked for six weeks ahead.

and one to create the leading tenor rôle in

'Ivanhoe." Sullivan's grand opera, soon to be

Monday will be a crucial day for the London docker. From that date the dock companies claim the right of employing any men they please, and intend placing their own foreman over each gang. For the last twelve months only union men have been employed, and foremen have been appointed by the union men. Their leaders counsel them to submit. but the rougher element is not clined to follow this advice, and this is especially the case with the corn portors whose increased earnings during the past year have created an unreasoning spirit of independence among them. Last night THE SUN correspondent called at the Dockers' Union leadquarters, and even at that late hour several deputations were waiting to see the leaders to discuss their course of action on Monday. The majority of the deputationists were drunk, and not only so, but they were clamoring for money from the union funds as they were wasting time upon union business. The enders declined to see them, and then threats of personal chastisement were freely made. It was easy to see that the men, or the noisy section of them, had got entirely out of the hands of their leaders. A period of prosperity, after years of squalid misery, has caused them to ose their heads. If they persist in their resistance a very rude awakening is in store for them. Public sympathy now is alienated from

The crisis on the Stock Exchange continues and speculators who are loaded up with stock which they are unable to sell except at an enormous sacrifice and upon which they are unable to borrow anything from the banks, may be reckoned by hundreds. There has been only one fallure at this settlement, but several have made private arrangements with their creditors and many more have been helped by their friends. They will find themselves again in hopeless difficulties at the next settlement unless there is a decided upnot the slightest sign. The public are not buying, and in the greater number of stocks the attempt to sell even a few thousand pounds' worth causes an immediate relapse in some cases of as much as two points.

The plunger who bulled American stocks has again managed to carry them over at a large sacrifice, and the sharpers on the Exchange, who know just exactly how much their victim can full extent of his purse. There is a conspiracy against him, and the moment he attempts to get out prices relapse directly. Two of the great issue couses that were straitened have been as sisted temporarily, and will, no doubt, now weather the storm; but there are no signs of re turning confidence, and, barring actual panic. natters in the Stock Exchange could hardly be Worse.

GRAND JURIES UN-AMERICAN. Se Say the Members of the Grand Jury in

Ht. Louis, St. Louis, Nov. 1.-The October Grand Jury for the city of St. Louis made a startling report to Judge Normite to-day. The body is composed of leading citizens, and in its report

"Although it may be said that the province of the Grand Jury is to take cognizance of infractions of the law, and not to criticise the aw itself, we are constrained by our experience during the present session, an exformer Grand Juries, to put on record our emphatic protest against the entire Grand Jury system, so far, at least, as it relates to the administration of the criminal law in St. Louis and other large cities

"It is constantly becoming more evident, and public sentiment, we believe, is inclining to the opinion, that the Grand Jury is not only a superfluous and expensive adjunct to crimia superfluous and expensive adjunct to criminal jurisprudence, but that in most cases it actually hinders and delays the administration of justice, while it also affords to its members, when so inclined, the opportunity to grarify malice or to blacken the reputation of reputable men. If, however, we consider only the more obvious objections to the system, we find the evidence it considers is entirely too experte, and its sessions are secret, by the of which are in violation of the spirit of our institutions and subversive of justice. Modern and American ideas require that the accused shall be brought face to face with the accuser, and the scoret star chamber inquisitions should be abblished."

DEPARTURE OF THE COUNT OF PARIS.

An Enterprising Young Man Gets His Autograph Just Before He Sails, The Count of Paris and the Duke of Orleans. with the noblemen who form their suite sailed for Europe on the Servia at 8 A. M. resterday. When they boarded the vessel, an hour earlier. an elaborately dressed youth, with an incipup to the Count and besought him for his

up to the Count and besought him for his autograph.

You must lend me a pencil, "said the Count, preparing to assent.

"Wait and I'll bring some ink," was the young feilow's reply, as he disappeared below, the returned in a lew seconds with the ship a inkstand, and, although it was nowly as the as a soun tureen, manager to had it securely while the head of the remein house of Fourison obligingly wrote his name on the note book. The Duke of Orleans was not so obliging.

Among the people who saw the party off were Geo. Firz John Porter and Gen. Sigel, whom a hig policeman supported up the gangplank. To a reporter the Count of Paris sagles had enjoyed his visit to this country very much.

Mann Brothers, corner Orel and and crand ats the legs cloth in the use in America, will keep t ell for the every to day until 9 6 cg J. M. to the convenience of the also

E. & W. "The Shoshone Collar." F. & W.

ALL DEMOCRATIC BYES FIXED OF THE

Senator Gorman and Gov. Hill Recognize certile Triumph as Far Above any Lo-

Upon one or two occasions in the past Tammany Hall has been regarded by the great body of Democrats of this country as a faction of the Democratic party, sharing with other factions the prestige, the influence, and the character which belong to the Democracy of New York State. But to-day Tammany Hall is regarded nowhere as a faction. No development of the remarkable contest which is now razing in this city has been more striking and more signilleant than the magnificent support and sympathy which the Democratic national or-

ganization and which Demograts everywhere

are giving to Tammany Hall. It is nowhere regarded by Democrats as one of those local struggles between rival organizations in the same party which now and then occur. In 1884 and in 1888 Democrats elsewhere looked upon the contest in this city as a struggle between two organizations of the Democracy, carried on in good faith over local issues, and therefore one in which Democrats outside should take no part. But in this year's struggle, as soon as understanding was had of what it meant, there has come up from every part of this country a message of sympathy and an appeal to Democrats to stand by their fellow Democrats for the sake of the Democratic party. Tammany Hall has struggled sometimes for recognition, both from the national organization and from that of the State. But this time, without a single appeal, without begging in a solitary instance for Democrats to sustain them with their support,

the party to its support That is why we hear from men like Senator Gorman, the head of the national organiza-tion, an appeal to Democrats, as Democrats, to stand by their party in this fight. That is why Gov. Hill so suggestively uttered his warning to Democrats against participation in coalitions and against beguilement and bewilderment by the aubtle adversary.

Tammany has gained unsolicited the magnifi-

cent endorsement of the organization and of

That is why that able and earnest Democrat. Mr. Crisp, whose abilities have made him one of the great leaders of the Democracy in the House of Representives, spared himself no discomfort so that he might come to New York and tell the Democracy here that the fight Tammany Hall was now engaged in was no mere local contest, but was a battle for the national Democracy.

The cunning men who are leading this fight

against Tammany and the Democracy foresaw a few weeks ago that the attention of Democrats everywhere would inevitably be attracted to this contest that they would ask what it meant, and that when they got an explanation they would feel justified as national Demo-crats in appealing to the Democracy of New York to sustain their party in its crisis. Therefore extraordinary efforts were made to mislead and head off any such demonstration. Tammany itself did not realize so speedily as its opponents did how the Democracy elsewhere would look upon the contest. Efforts were made to secure endorsements from prominent Democrats in Massachusetts, from other sections of New York State, and from various strongholds of the Democracy everywhere, in favor of the position which the County Democracy has taken. Gen. Collins in Boston was urged to say something, Calvin S. Brice was approached with seductive entreaty. Chauncey F. Black was urged to come and speak to his old friends in Harlem, and half a dozen other Democrate of great repute and influence were coaxed and even pleadingly be-sought to say a word which would strengthen those alleged Democrats who are making the issue against Tammany Hall. What was the result of these efforts to place Democrats of national character in a false position Not a single one was prevailed upon to bestow the encouragement which his word or voice would give. Some of them rejected the proposition indignantly; some of them expressed surprise that they should have been appealed to, and some of them were silent, but not in a single instance has a Democrat of great or little repute outside of New York city said one word or given the faintest hint which would encourage those Democrats here who are allied with Republicans and the parsons' league to defeat the great body of Democrats represented

by the Tammany organization. But, on the other hand, we have seen something unprecedented. As soon as the struggle was understood there came from every part of the country appeals and protests. The great Democratic journals of the South, many of those of the West, and nearly all of those of this State have counselled the Democrats of New York City not to betray their party by aiding in any way the defeat of Tammany Hall. In addition to that the Chairman of the National Democratic organization, at much inconvenience, came to New York city because he thought it was his duty to do so, that he might stamp as treachery this effort on the part of alleged Demo crats seriously to wound the party by the defeat of Tammany Hall. Senator Gorman lifted the contest from a mere local struggle to an issue in which every Democrat in the United States had a personal and commanding interest. Mr. Crisp did the same thing. Other Democrats have expressed in vigorous terms their op nion of the treacherous effort to betray the Demi cratic party, and so the contes is regarded everywhere as most important to the interests of the Democratic party.

This national interest in a contest of this kind is unprecedented. Yet Senator Gorman's logic fully explains it. It is seen by Democrats everywhere, as he says, that it is a contest which, in case of the defeat of Tammany and the Democracy, will leave the spoils of victory with the Republican organization as controlled by Thomas C. Platt. With Mr Platt's organization dominant in New York city, through his alliances, with his creatures in control of the important municipa offices and holding control of them until after the Presidential election, a vast power is given to him, and a great adventage to the organization which he controls. It is not as it was in '84 or '83, a simple question as to which of two Democratic organizations here shall win the prestige of detery; but it is a question whether the Re publican organization, disguised under alliances, shall be able by trick and talse pretence to overthrow the great body of Democracy in New York city. There are no Republicans in the Tammany Hall organization, although there will be many Republicans who will you their ticket, that they may thereby rebuke Mr. Platt, but the pretended fusion movement is e ntroiled by men who are bound to make the victory, if they achieve one, subservient to the uses of the Republican organization

That is the logic of the situation as it is understood by Senator Gorman and representative Democrate everywhere, and that is why they have felt justified in appealing to all Democrats to stand by their colors and not to permit themselves to be betrayed. For if the Democrats of New York city give car to Senstor to man and to the supplications of representative immor as and the l'emocratic pre s of schorothe, said so that a lar ar after responsibility rests upon them than is involved in any mere local issue, and that a mistake now may be of sad consequence in 1892.

fits of mental aberration. King William's first of Horace Sedger, manager of the Lyric, to IT'S THE DEMOCRACY'S FIGHT NEW YORK'S PLEA FOR A RECOUNT. \$1,000 TO \$600 THAT GRANT WINK The Pollee Books and Gov. Hill's Letter

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Supervisor Kenney secomplished his mission to-day, so far as to see Secretary Noble and hand to him the letter of Mayor Grant transmitting certain proofs of the accuracy of the police count of New York city. Mr. Kenney was at the Interior Department bright and early, but the Secretary did not come. Private Secretary Ryan telephoned to Mr. Noble's house and ascertained that he was willing to receive New York's messenger there, and thither they Secretary was brief but pleasant. After presenting his letter of credentials Mr. Kenney handed Mr. Noble the letter of Mayor Grant. The Secretary read it, and then told Mr. Kenney that he would take the matter under consideration, and as soon as he had come to a determination he would communicate with him. Mr. Kenney expressed the hope that he would be able to go back to New York before Tuesday so that he could cast his vote for Mayor Grant. The Secretary pleas-antly inquired whether the Mayor needed his

wote for mayor Grant. The Secretary pleasantly inquired whether the Mayor needed his vote.

"Oh," said Mr. Kenney. "Mr. Grant is in no peril. I assure you, Mr. Secretary, but nevertheless I want to exercise my right as a clitren."

That was all there was to the interview, and Mr. Kenney returned te his notel to await any communication the Secretary might have to make to him. Meanwhile he is keeping a close watch over the schedules intrusted to his charge. After Mr. Kenney had left the Secretary's house Superintendent Porter drove upprobably in response to a telephone measage. He remained in consultation with Mr. Noble for some time, but when he came out he refused to say whether the New York matter had been the subject of the conference. It is altogether likely that the Secretary has been engaged this afternoon in the preparation of his answer to the Mayor's request.

The letter written by Gov. Hill of New York to Secretary Noble in relation to a recount of the population of the cive of New York was received by the Secretary to-day.

PORTER'S COUNT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH.

The defeat of William Machiavelli Ivine's attempt to keep the police census books from going down to Washington on Friday on the pretence of wanting them for the Senate committee tickled the town yesterday, and Mayor Grant was congratulated on all sides.

If Secretary Noble does not reconsider his action it is very probable that the United States courts will be asked to intervene. Corporation Coursel Clark has already consulted with several constitutional lawyers upon the proper way to bring the matter before the courts. One proposition is to ask the courts for a mandamus to compel the bureau to grant a recount, and another is to bring suits in the names of the persons who were not included in the Federal count to compel Superintendent Porter to add their names to his lists. It has been suggested that Superintendent Porter to add their names to his lists. It has been suggested that Superintendent Porter himself can be made liable personally in an action. The Constitution of the United States provides that an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the United States provides that an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the United States must be taken.

Gov. Hill said in an interview with a reporter of THE SUN on Friday that he was expecting to hear of evidences of fraud from the Southern States on even a more extensive scale than in New York. Friday's bulletin from the U. S. Census Bureau furnishes the expected indications. Virginia and West Virginia together increased 23% per cent. In population from 1870 to 1890 shows.

In South Carolina the increase has been but 9 per cent.? That's what the Forter census of 1890 shows.

In South Carolina the increase from 1870 to PORTER'S COUNT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH.

years, that the increase has been but 9 per cent.? That's what the Porter census of 1890 shows.

In South Carolina the increase from 1870 to 1880 was 411-10 per cent. Forter's census shows an increase in the State's population in the last ten years of but 15 2-10 per cent. The State of Kentucky from 1860 to 1870, during the dark period or the war, increased in population, according to the Census Bureau, 14 3-10 per cent, and 21 per cent, in the next ten years. Now Superintendent Porter wants to make the Kentuckians believe that since 1890 they have increased only 12% per cent. Alabama, in which manufactures have made great strides in the lastten years, has increased, according to Porter, but 19 4-10 per cent, since 1880. In the ten years previous the increase in population was 26 per cent. Georgia, the very heart of the New South, which has increased in wealth greatly, shows an increase in population by forter's figures of only 18 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the population of Georgia increased 32 per cent.

"The demand for justice," says Goy, Hill. cent.

The demand for justice," says Gov. Hill.

"which will go up from the South when the facts are known will be so strong that it will be well for these jugglers of figures to stand from under."

Health Board's estimate of the population last week, 1,647,998.

PLATT'S MOUTHPIECE.

He Says New York Has Ceased to be the Tom Platt never makes a speech. He introduced a resolution in the last State Convention, but that moment on his feet was almost an unique episode in his political history. But he has a man to speak for him, and that nan is little Sloat Fassett of Elmira. who says in public what Platt in private tells him to. In view of this, ponder these words of Fas sett to an up-town audience the other night:

New York will make something else rot or Tuesday-the P. M. L., for instance. THE BARK MAYBERRY ARRIVES.

She Was Expected at Boston the Night Be fore the McKinley Bill Took Effect Boston, Nov. 1 .- The bark Edward I. May berry, expected to arrive in port on the night efore the Mckinley bill went into effect, came into the harbor this morning in tow of the tug Mercury. Prizes of \$200 and \$300 wore offered by the Boston agent, and many a towboat laid below in hopes of bringing her into port in time to save the \$12,000, which must be paid the United States Treasury for duties. Capt. E. M. Knight says it was the worst passage he

E. M. Knight says it was the worst passage he ever had, and felt very sorry that head winds and severe storms sholled an opportunity to save alarge sum of money.

The vessel is eighty days out from Rosario, on the River Platte, and seventy-two days from Buenos Ayres. She has 1,001 bales of wood and 5,000 hides. The severe gales encountered this side of the equator caused the cargo to shift, and when she came in she had a list of three planks to starboard. She had the northeast trades for only two days, and after a hard battle they reached Tarpaulin Covein a southeast gale, with officers and crew thoroughly exhausted. From that port they sailed to Vineyard Haven, from which place they were towed.

Mayor Grant was born in New York, votes in New York, and is for New York first, last, and all the time. Boss Platt, his Republican enemy, votes in Tiogs county, and he and his Republican associates, when they gave Republican Chicago the

A Consus Wrangle in the West,

World's Fair, kept New Yorkers out of \$300,-

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1 .- The Journal's Chamberlain, S. D., special says: "It is re ported here that Indian Agent Wright, at the Rosebut Areney, has been suspended, as a result of the investigation relative to the Indian census at that agency. The census re-entity taken by special agents from Washington show a great falling of as compared with Wight's census. The Rosebud Indians are wide to be very restless as a result of the suspension.

Another Ship Gets Into Port Afre,

ASTORIA. Ore.. Nov. 1 .- The steamer Michi arrived here this morning with fire in her old. The fire was discovered several miles noted the are was discovered several filles out at sea. At once every pound of steam was put on and every yard of sail spread. After an exciting race along the coast the steamer arrived here. It is thought the vessel will have to be acuttled as it is impossible to locate the fire at present. The lire is surposed to have originated in lime that formed part of the caugo.

Sufety, Comtort, and Speed,

These Are the Ruling Odds Among the

Very little money has been put up on the election so far, but the odds are all in favor of Grant. In a quiet corner of the St. James Hotel barroom early last evening a bet was made of \$200 on Grant to \$120 on Scott. The bettors are well known in the Tenderloin precinct. The odds are in strict second with the rulings of professional betting men. The odds on Grant offered yesterday by bookmakers, without takers, were \$1,000 to \$600. This marks a distinct rise in Grant stock within two days. The day lefore yesterday a bet was made in the corridors of the St. James of \$100 to \$75 on Grant against Scott, and the day before several small bets were made, of which one of \$50 to \$40 in Grant's favor was the largest. The others were in about the same proportion. But there is little money offers!, Grant men are holding back in hopes of getting better odds on Monday, and it is predicted by betting men on both a des that a good deal of money will be put up Monday night. marks a distinct rise in Grant stock within

a des that a good deal of money will be put up Monday night.

Pat Duffy of New Orleans turned up in the Hoffman House last night with a lig Grant wad in his pocket. He succeeded in nutting up \$1,000 on Grant against Scott, to \$700 of Steve French's money. Ed Kearney holds the stakes. Another bet at the same odds was made in the Hoffman House later in the evening. The amounts were \$100 on Grant against \$70. The names of the bettors were not given out. There was plenty of Grant money in the picture gallery later in the evening, but little Scott money, Billy Edwards holds a big wad of money for others, but his principals have instructed him to take no worse odds than \$1,000 to \$700, and he can't get takers.

BUNCORD OUT OF \$610.

An Italian Puts His Navings In a Satche Sorreno Veranto arrived in Brooklyn from Philadelphia yesterday morning intending to return to Italy. He had taken passage on the steamer Britannia, which sailed from Woodruff's stores in the afternoon. He met two agreeable men on the pier, and one of them carried a satchel which he assured the Philadelphian contained \$50,000 in bills. The stran

delphian contained \$50,000 in bills. The strangers walked around awhile with Veranto and then took him into the restaurant at 10 Atlantic avenue to have luncheon. They induced him to give them his money, amounting to \$610, for safe keeping, and pretended to put it into the satchel with the \$50,000.

The satchel was handed over to Veranto, and soon the two men left him with it in the restaurant, promising to return in a few minutes, and exacting from him a solemn agreement to remain until they returned. They did not come back, and when he told the people in the restaurant why he waited so long at table, he was informed that very probably he had been the victim of bunco men. A toliceman who was called in opened the satchel and found that instead of a fortune it contained only a lot of waste paper. The \$610 of Mr. Veranto had disappeared with the well-dressed strangers, and it is probable that the victim of the swindlers will have to return to Philadelphia to begin life in the New World anew.

THE PIPES WERE LOADED And Blew up When the Boys Built a Bon

are by Them. While some boys were playing about a bonfire that had been kindled unde a number of subway pipes that were lying at the curb opposite 176 West Fifty-second atreet yesterday afternoon, one of the pipes exploded, and John Coffer, aged 11, and Edward Fennall, aged 12, Coffer aged 11, and Edward Fennall, aged 12, both of 144 West Fifty-second street, were hadly burned about the head and shoulders by hot pitch with which the pipes were filled.

The pipes were about eighteen feet long and three inches in diameter. They were strung with wires for electrical use. A hole about two feet long was broken in the pipe that blew up. The pitch ignited when the pipe exploded, and wherever it struck the boys flesh or clothing it stuck fast. Young Coffee was taken to koosevelt Hospital and Fennell was taken to home. Immediately after the accident some men appeared with a truck and took the pipes away.

JAS. S. WILLARD GETS A DIVORCE.

Married in January, 1869, and Lived with His Wife Only Until the Next April. Judge Andrews granted yesterday an absoute divorce to James S. Williard from Marie E. J. S. I. Willard. The suit was brought by Willard on the statutory grounds. The petiton was heard before Judge Lawrence on Oct

tion was heard before Judge Lawrence on Oct.

4. and he appointed Thomas P. Wickes of 2
Wall street reteree to take testimony. The
plaintiff is well known in Wall street, being a
member of the firm of E. K. Willard & Co. of 50
Broadway.

Mr. Willard was married on Jan. 28. 1889,
and kept house at 140 East Thirtieth street for a
while, but since April 21, 1889, he has not lived
his wife. Mr. Willard went West on that date,
and was absent until June 16 of the present
year, when he returned and found the proofs
that led to the suit. The name of the co-respondent has been carefully kept a secret.

They Are Enemies of New York City.

The assurance it takes to borrow an umbrella in an umbrella store is a triffe compared to J. Stoat Fassett's abrazen cheek in telling New York audience that " this has ceased to be the Empire City." Does Platt magnify his spleen into a belief that he has really ruined New York by giving the Fair to Chicago and by cheating us in the census count? Fassett is wholly Platt's creature and creation, and he speaks what Platt tells him to; but who ever supposed Platt so demented or Fassett such

Did He Poison His Mother! George Schwoerer has been in jall in Jerse; City nearly three weeks on suspicion of having poisoned his mother. Yesterday the chemis

fool?

poisoned his mother. Yesterday the chemist who analyzed the woman's stomach reported that he found one-twentieth of a grain of arsenic in two ounces of the contents. Dr. McLaughlin explained that he had administered medicine to Mrs. Schwoerer which contained arsenic. Chemist Phillips said the quantity of poison in the woman's stomach would not cause death. The accused is still held. The police want to know what his mother said in German just before she died to his sister, Mrs. McFarland. The latter was ill vesterday.

The Weather.

The storm that was forming in the extreme North west on Friday was contral yesterday over Lake Supe rior, high winds blowing throughout the upper lake ection and extending into the central Mississippi val lay States. The velocity at Chicago was 82 nilles an hour. The storm is moving sastward, and will cause gales in the lower take regions and possibly high southeasterly winds on the middle Atlantic and New England onats to day. Snow fell in Michigan yesterday rain over the lakes and in Maine. Elsewhere the weath

The cold weather continued in the Southern States the temperature in Kentucky, Tennesses, Georgia, and Alabama was from freezing point to 62 below, and was from 10° to 15° colder than in Montana. Frost was reported from Mobile, Jacksonville, Savan-

ah, Vicksburg, and Little Bock, and will probably o curagain this morning in the South Atlantic States down to Jacksonville In this city the day was fair. Highest Government

emperature, 50°; lowest, 57°; average humidity, of er cent Wind southwest; average velocity, 12 miles To day promises to be fair and slightly warmer; toshowers and warmer. The thermometer at l'erry a pharmacy in Tes Sus

The thermometer at Ferry a pharmacy in rise now building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows 1800, Average on Nov. 1, 1869

SE ON NOV. 1, 1809. SIGNAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL S F M. SUNDAY. For Maine and New Hampshire, fair, followed by light ain: no change in temperature: southerly winds. For Vermont, rain; no change in temperature: south-

For Matsachuserte, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and east rn New Fork fat., followed by its t in eastern New tork; alightle warmer; southerly wonts. For the District of Columbia, eastern Fennsylvania, lew Jersey Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia tiabame, and western Florida, fair, warmer; southerly

For west rn Pennsylvania and western New York, fair except rain on the lases no chance in tempera-ture except warmer in southwest. Pennsy, vania, south

"Y. & H." Siluk Liceries, Asknowledged to be the most popular brand -- des

LET NO DEMOCRAT FALTER

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOP. HILL'S INSPIRITING WORDS TO THE DEMOCRACE OF THE COUNTRY.

No Time for "Denis" or Bargaining with the Common Enemy When the Integrity of the Republic is Being Assailed-The Time Ripe for an Advance of the Bemeeratte Column Along the Whole Line-A. Democratic City Can Best be Governed by a Democratic Administration.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 1 .- If there is any Democrat in New York who is faltering in his loyalty to the great Democratic party let him read this speech, which was made by Gov. Hill in Hyperion Hall to-night. If there is any man who thinks that Francis M. Scott has as great a claim upon Democratic voters as Mayor Grant, let him read it. If there is any man who believes that there can be such a thing as honor in a political clique that embraces two distinct and separate parties, and that pledges made by their candidates will be honored, let him read it. Not only every Democrat, but every man in New York who takes an interest in the government of that city and county should read and study these publicly expressed sentiments of the Governor of New York State :

"The duty of the hour is the vindleatton of Democratic principles. This is no time for deals' or 'bargains' with the common enemy when the very existence of our party is at stake. The Republicans have everything to gain and nothing to lose by combinations with any Democratic faction. A united front of all the friends of true and genuine Democracy everywhere, whether in State, county, or muguard whose Democracy is not above suspicion. Those who encourage factional contests should go to the rear in times of public peril like these, when the integrity of the republic is assailed. Our opponents are seeking to maintain the control of the country by means which will not bear investigation by the light of day. Corruption, colonization, intimilation, and false enumerations are the tactics employed to boister up their waning power and racy, who are fighting the combined selfishness of the country in a gallant but unequal struggla. Our duty at this crisis is so plain that he who runs may read. We should stand up for the grand old party of Jackson and Tilden, which has contributed so much to the glory and greatness of this nation and strengthened it everywhere.

"I repudiate the modern doctrine sought so diligently to be inculcated in some quarters by well-meaning but unwise and misguided friends, that it makes no difference to the success of Democratic principles in the State and nation what may be the outcome of local or municipal elections, or the political complayion of the candidates elected. This is a very serious mistake. A great party cannot be built up in a day. It is a creature of slow growth. Its foundations and branches must be securely laid in the town, county, and city before they can bring forth fruit in the commonwealth and in the country at large.

"I believe in an honest but vigorous partisanship, and I cannot approve the suggestion that our municipal governments should be conducted without regard to political conditions. You cannot maintain a healthy and vigorous political organization upon any such false theory. Those who so industriously urge such a course do not believe it themselves. They must be actuated by selfish motives, or else are grossly ignorant of the important elements of political success. Every local official, whether Mayor, Sheriff, District Attorney, or County Clerk-exercises more or less political influence upon the political fortunes of his party in the locality in which he resides and where he performs his official functions. Democratic cities and counties should have Democratic officials, and none other. Their influence will tend to the spread and perpetuation of our principles, and it is folly to shut our eyes to the importance of this question. I am not now referring to official patronage merely, but to official influence.

When once it is understood, either in Connecticut or New York, that it is immaterial what the political complexion of your county or municipal Governments may be, there is instantly a loss of local party pride and political decadence soon follows. You cannot rally a great political party in a short period before each annual election. Eternal vigilance all the year round is the price of continued success. I believe that a Democratic city can best be governed by a Democratic administration in sympathy with the principles which our party enunciates. "Local officials of Democratic cities and

should sincarely believe in home rule, in tariff reform, in free elections, and in the largest liberty to the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare. Much political good or evil can be accomplished by local officials, and the newly discovered docrine that that there should be a non-partisan administration of local or municipal affairs should not be accepted unless we are prepared practically to disband local political organizations and rely upon the fairness and courtesy of our opponents to secure political victories. The times are ripe for an advance of the Democratic column along the whole line. We must not listen to false teachers or mere sentimentalists, who fail to comprehend the necessary elements to be invoked to insure practical success.

The speech was made before an immense crowd, and was the end of an arduous, wearing day of travelling and speechmaking. Gov. Hill had made an effort to keep away from Now York politics in his addresses to the people, and he only touched upon affairs in that city at Willimantic. when he deplored the evident intention of Noble and his tribe to cheat the Empire City out of 200,000 of its population. During the journey to this city he began talking with several gentlemen from New York about the local affairs there and the nature of the shameful deal between the County Democracy and the Republicaps. He expressed no opinion at the time concerning the matter, but that the conversation had moved him considerably was made clear in the early part of his speech.

There is no hall in this country big enough to hold the crowd that wants to hear New York's Governor. Something like 4.000 managed to get within hearing distance, but as

aged to get within hearing distance, but as many more were turned away. The private boxes noid many handsomely dressed women, and on the stage sat several hundred prominent men. Among these were many well-known manufacturers.

F. I., Cooper, and Simeon E. Baldwin, the President of the American Ear Association, were conspicuous among the persons on the stage. Eath of them were, until recently, Republicans of the most pronounced type. A few of the others who occursed seats on the stoge were to. L. L. Morgan, Fil Whitney, Gen. F. E. Bradley, Hobert L. Hotchkies, the Chairman of the Town Committe, and J. B. Sargent, who is said to be one of the largest hardware dealers in the United States.

Alexander Troup presided, and when Goy, Hill steepped forward to address the people the cheers and yells of delight must have been heard at the furthest limits of the town. He began on the tariff question, and then began to task of the duties of the Pemecrate at a time like this, when it is important that the party should turn but in force in order to clear eneigh Congression of that tyranny and gag law should be again tute the House of Representatives. Then the towernor, with the picture of a hybrid mob lighting tooth and nail to capture the Demogratic city of New York before his mind, gave utterance is the